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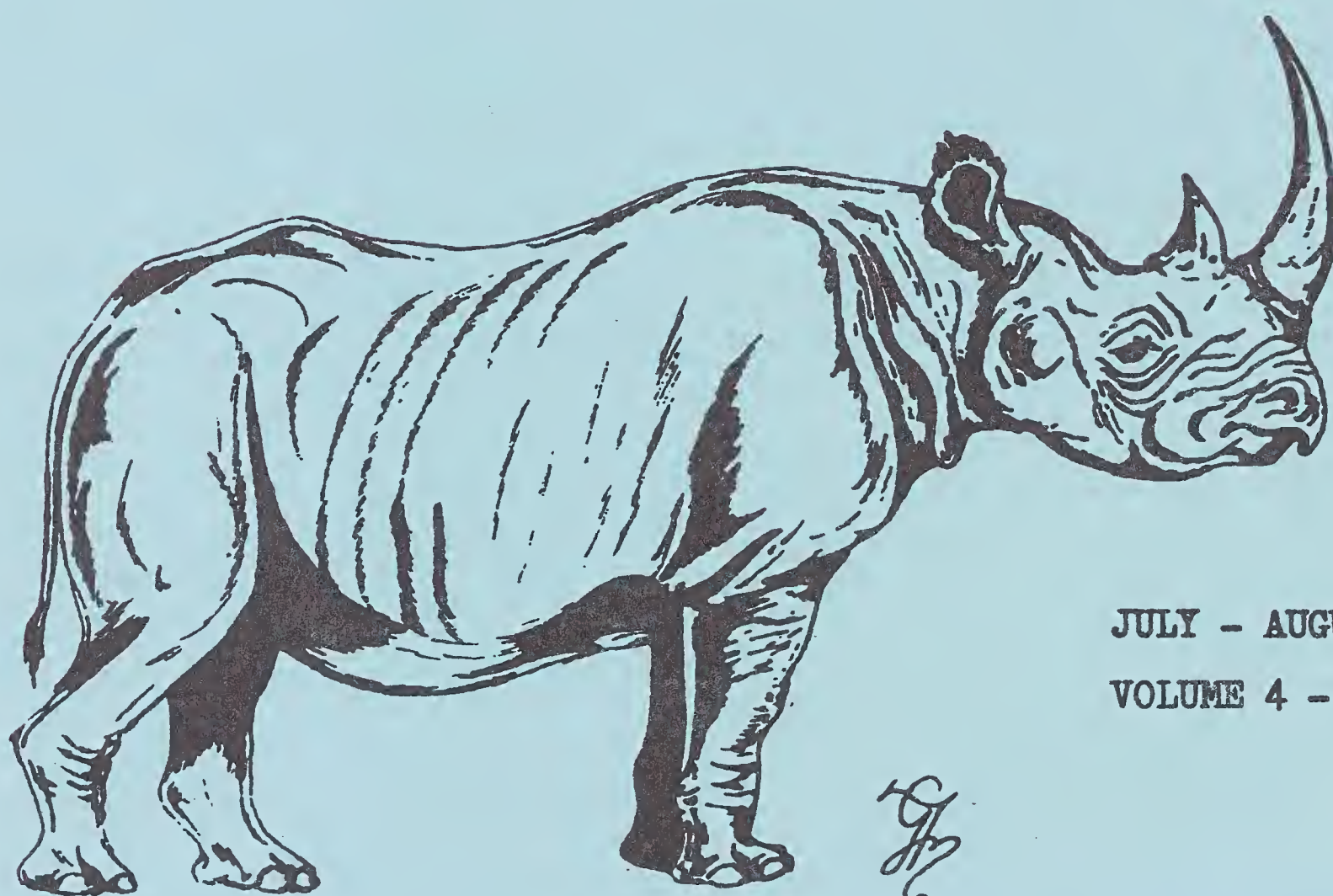
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AAZK BULLETIN

The AAZK BULLETIN is the official National publication of the American Association of Zoo Keepers. AAZK accepts the full responsibility for all articles printed herein.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HONOLULU ZOO
by Fay N. Steele, Honolulu Zoo

Nestled in beautiful Kapiolani Park between Diamond Head crater and the high rise hotels of world renown Waikiki Beach, the Honolulu Zoo enjoys a setting as nearly perfect as the mind can imagine. So ideal is Hawaii's mild semi-tropical climate that it has not been necessary to add heat or cooling to any of the zoo's animal exhibits, including the housing for the reptiles so well known for being adversely affected by changes in temperature. The zoo entrance fronts on Waikiki beach and throughout the year a large percentage of the zoo visitors stroll in from the beach in their bikini or in other colorful swimming attire.

At the present time the Honolulu Zoo is in a period of construction with many of the old type barred cages being replaced with the newer concept moated exhibits. In the construction program Zoo Director, Jack Throp is striving to improve the quality of the animals's environment rather than to increase the size of the zoo or to enlarge the animal collection.

A top priority project with Mr. Throp since his arrival to assume his duties here in 1965 has been the designing and the construction of a "Touch and Learn" children's zoo facility. This effort was climaxed in April of this year when the children's zoo was opened to the public - on the sixth anniversary of Mr. Throp's arrival in the islands.

Four monkey islands have recently been completed and are presently in the process of being occupied by their future inhabitants. A dry moat exhibit for the zoo's nine giraffes is nearing completion and should be occupied within the next few weeks. In the reconstruction program most of the older exhibits will be replaced or improved, with the rate of the new construction being dependant on that sometimes fickle item, the City-county budget.

Along with the building of the new exhibits the beauty of the lush natural vegetation that abounds in Hawaii has not been overlooked. The Zoo has several acres of lawn like picnic areas shaded by monkey-pod trees, elephant-ear trees, tulip trees, and the spectacular many-trunked banyon trees. One banyon tree on the zoo grounds shades an area larger than one half of a football field. Where an older exhibit is not being replaced with a more modern structure every effort is being made to enhance the looks of the old structure with plants. As a Throp innovation, the public views the elephants through a grove of banana trees, the tigers through bamboo, and the lion over tall jungle-like grass.

Physically the Honolulu Zoo covers forty acres enclosing 165 exhibits and housing a total of 1,849 specimens of 325 species of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. There are a total of 28 employees at present of which twelve are classified as Zoo Animal Keepers. Several of these keepers have been on the job 20 years or more, in fact all but four have been employed by the Honolulu Zoo for 16 years or longer.

Director Throp is ably assisted administratively by Zoo Operations Supervisor Robert Sagawa and General Curator Jerome Marr. In the animal department Zee Miyahira, Gary Arakaki, and Moses Mattos are the Foremen or Head Keepers. Grounds Maintenance Foreman Tonny Kim does an outstanding job of keeping everything on the Zoo in proper operating condition.

While striving constantly to improve the physical plan Mr. Throp has not overlooked the conservation phase of the zoo operation. Shortly after his arrival on the scene he foresaw wonderful possibilities of rearing the giant, rare and endangered, Galapagos Tortoise in Hawaii's ideal climate. His success has been outstanding. The first eight young were hatched in 1967. These young Testudo elephantopus which weighed an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$

ounces at hatching are now healthy four year olds weighing over 50 pounds each. Nineteen more babies were reared in 1969 and an additional 15 in 1970. A clutch of eggs laid earlier this year are due to hatch within a few days.

The bird department has also been busy conservation wise. Co-operating with the State of Hawaii Fish and Wildlife Department, the Honolulu Zoo has contributed greatly to the preservation of three species of the State's endangered waterfowl, the Nene Goose, the Hawaiian Duck, and the Laysan Duck. Success with the breeding of the Hawaiian duck, or Koloa as it is called here, has been spectacular and a "liberty" flock of approximately 100 of these once endangered members of the Genus Anas (Mallard) now make their homes and raise their young in the Honolulu Zoo and nearby areas. A success that can be contributed to the efforts of foreman "Matt" Mattos was the raising of the mound building Megapods, Brush Turkeys, in one of the aviaries.

An affiliate chapter of the AAZK was recently organized at the Honolulu Zoo and the members of the animal department enrolled 100%. The membership plans to spare no effort in extending to the visiting keepers from the mainland a most pleasant Aloha during the 1972 National Convention.

NEPALI

by Michael Dee, Los Angeles Zoo

I was first introduced to the Indian Rhinos upon my release from the army in May of 1970. I took over the Indian Rhino section with some apprehension, as I had been away from the zoo for two years. The Los Angeles Zoo at that time had three Indian Rhinos; "Nepali" an adult female, "Herman" a 7 year old male (estimate), and "Radna", a 4 year old female (estimate). This was the largest group of Indian Rhinos in the United States.

This story is about the adult female, "Nepali" and my wonderful and tragic experiences with her. I would like to thank the zoo staff and the Hagenbeck Zoo for all the information I recieved on her, before I became her keeper.

"Nepali" and my wonderful experiences with her will begin with some background information. She was probably born in the Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary in India about 1956. In November of 1957, she was captured and taken to the Hagenbeck Zoo in Hamburg, Germany. Hagenbeck estimates she was sexually mature in 1962. She was sent to the Basle Zoo in September of 1962 and stayed until May of 1963 for breeding purposes. She was bred on May 5, 1963, and her first calf, a male, was born on August 11, 1964. Gestation being 15 months, 12 days.

"Nepali" was an excellent mother for the first 3 days, but she turned on the calf and it was taken away and hand raised on cow milk. The calf grew normally and was sold to the Berlin Zoo in August of 1965.

"Nepali" was shipped to Basle again in November of 1965 and stayed until April of 1966. She was bred again on January 1, 1966. This time she gave birth to a female on April 9, 1967. A gestation of 15 months 14 days. Again the calf had to be taken away and hand raised. Hagenbeck reported that "Nepali" came into estrus about every 50 days (I found this to be correct) and in her last few days of pregnancy she was very aggressive. They also report that at Basle she was put with the male Rhino only when in estrus.

Through the efforts of the zoo staff and GLAZA, "Nepali", a proven breeder was purchased from Hagenbeck for an amount in excess of \$20,000. She was shipped by boat from Germany on April 18, 1968 and arrived at the zoo on May 28, 1968.

When "Nepali" first arrived, she was about twice the size of "Herman". She was put in her new exhibit area and allowed to examine it. She was

fed a diet of apples, yams, alfalfa hay, etc, and was getting along fine. On October 18, 1968, she was noticed to be very listless by her keeper. She was sick and had a complete loss of appetite. She was treated with analgesic anti-inflammatory drugs and an antibiotic, but she did not seem to respond. A letter was sent to Hagenbeck inquiring if any of these symptoms had been noticed before. They reported it happened preceeding estrus, and was usually brought around with browse. She was hand-fed banana leaves and bamboo stalks. This was done daily and on November 4, she started to gain her appetite again.

Around December 9, keepers noticed "Nepali" first signs of estrus, a squirting of thick urine from her vulva. On December 12, "Herman" and "Nepali" were put together for the first time. They got along extremely well and spent the day running around the exhibit "playing with each other". From that day on, they were together everyday and seperated at night. "Herman" attempted to mount "Nepali" a few times during 1969, but was unsuccessful due to his small size.

When I took charge of the Rhinos in May of 1970, I had my doubts on how the Rhinos would react to a new keeper. "Herman" was now larger than "Nepali" and he seemed to test me on a number of occasions. I must admit I was somewhat fearful of what he could do to me accidentally. "Nepali" never showed any signs of hostility towards me at any time.

When letting the Rhinos out into the exhibit, "Nepali" was let out first. She would walk out, back up to the "dung wall" and defecate. Then it was straight to the pool for her 8 hour water nap. "Herman" was then let out and he too would go to the "dung wall", but he would first sniff "Nepali" and then deposit his on top of hers. (I might add this made cleaning a little easier) When letting them in at night, "Herman" was always waiting at the gate and "Nepali" waited patiently behind him. This was routine unless she was in estrus. This was somewhat of a hard time for me, as she would walk very slow squirting urine every 3 or 4 steps and "Herman" was anxious to get out into the yard with her.

On November 13, 1970, everything appeared normal, save "Nepali" being in estrus. Nothing unusual happened during the day, but at 3:30 PM "Herman" started chasing "Nepali" all around the exhibit. She had numerous superficial wounds and "Herman" was gashed in the forehead by her lower incisors. They were let in normally that night without any trouble. The next day "Herman" fully mounted "Nepali" for the first time. This took place in the pool and he stayed on her for an hour. During this time, he made pelvic thrusts at intervals of five minutes. Breeding was attempted again on December 11, but was given up after 10 minutes.

Not once after the first week with them, did they ever appear to be annoyed with me. I could walk out to the pool and feed them apples as I had done on a number of occasions. They stayed in the pool and opened their mouths for them. Twice "Herman" stood up and startled me, but this was due to his being at the far end of the pool and he could not reach the apples.

Around the middle of December, "Nepali" was acting very lethargic. She did not go into the pool as usual, but stayed up near the wall where she could get the days heat at it's best. When starting to lie down, her hindquarters would quiver and she was very vicious when "Herman" approached her. It was decided to put oat straw bedding and extra heat lamps into her stall, as it was getting very cold at night. This seemed to help, but she still would not go into the pool.

The tragic experiences began on January 1, 1971 at 4:15 PM, when a zoo patron asked me if the Rhinos always fought so hard. I went to the exhibit to see "Herman" slam "Nepali" against the wall of the exhibit. I then contacted my Principal Keeper and on the way back told two other keepers what was happening. Together, we tried to get "Herman"'s attention by

waving a jacket in front of him, hitting his hindquarters with a rake and shovel, and squirting him with a high pressure hose, but it did nothing to distract him. All this time the 4 of us were in the yard with them, but neither Rhino paid any attention to us.

More help was needed and we succeeded in putting a rope around the male's right rear leg. At first he pulled us all over the yard, still ramming "Nepali". We then wrapped the rope around a huge log and with 15 keepers, succeeded in holding him for a few seconds. He finally relented and charged at the keepers, who all scrambled for safety among the rocks. I ran into the barn area and yelled at him, jumping and waving my arms to attract his attention. He charged after me and we locked him in his stall. The fight lasted 45 minutes, without injury to anyone but "Nepali". She stayed in the pool and we were told it was o.k. to go home as there was nothing more we could do for her.

I was contacted about an hour later and went back to the zoo. Zoo officials said we should get her into the warmth of her stall if possible. During my absence, they tried to coax her out of the pool (now drained) using the young female, and then apples. She tried desperately to stand, but her hindquarters seemed to be damaged. Bales of alfalfa hay were brought into the pool and placed around her. Oat hay was put inside the small enclosure and on top of her to give her warmth from the cold night air. A heavy tarp put over the enclosure to keep her dry if it happened to rain.

On Saturday, January 2, the vet reported she had no serious injuries other than muscle and soft tissue damage to the rear limbs. He then prescribed anti-inflammatory drugs for her. These were administered by cutting the core of an apple and placing the medicine inside, this way she ate the apple readily.

Monday, January 4, an oil-heated steam furnace was installed near the pool and she was treated by hot water flotation. The water was kept at 80°F. The flotation helped relieve the pressure from her limbs and the warm water acted as a hydrotherapy. A plastic tarp was set up over the pool to help keep the heat in during the near freezing nights. The water had to be drained every five days for sanitary reasons and during the whole ordeal she was hand-fed. She seemed to be doing fine and although she tried to stand up, she always fell back into the water.

On January 21, I noticed she was not feeding as usual and seemed to be losing the battle for her life. It was decided to remove her from the pool and support her in a large traveling crate. This was done on January 22, with help from a crane, but she was still unable to stand on either fore or rear legs when assisted with the crane and hoist. She was positioned in a sternal recumbant position within the crate by use of hay bales. She continued to eat in this position, although very little. She was checked once every two hours and was found dead at 8:30 PM, January 22. Necropsy was performed the following morning, with no evidence of pregnancy. Clinical diagnosis was attributed to damage to the spinal cord and peripheral nerves to the rear limbs.

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AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. SHERPNER FROM FRANKFURT ZOO, PART 2

by Barbara Bailey

This zoo is very fortunate to have close ties with Africa. Dr. Grzimek is on the advisory board of National Parks in Tanganyika and the Senior Staff make many trips to Africa to study wildlife behavior. The zoo also works hard to help support the World Wildlife Fund. These things, along with special projects working on endangered species problems, are funded by the Zoological Society because such things are out of the range of the Municipality. With this strong organization, Frankfurt Zoo has done much work in the conservation field.

Though Frankfurt Zoo has an outstanding breeding record, I was surprised more emphasis was not put on this area of zoo work. All hand raising of animals is strictly avoided except for primates. Primates, having a higher intelligence, are easier to readapt into the family group. Dr. Sharpner feels that hand raised animals are not happy with their own kind and very seldom are good breeders. People oriented animals prefer people. Because of this, even the primates must have primate companions. However, zoo born, mother raised animals are the preferred because they breed well and are best adapted to zoo life. Frankfurt Zoo is fortunate enough to be able to afford this philosophy because they have large and well facilitated animals areas. In keeping with this approach, Frankfurt Zoo does not maintain a children's zoo. It is believed that the public should learn to observe animals without having to touch them.

There is also a very strictly enforced rule of absolutely no feeding of any animal by the public. A warning slip is issued for a first offense and a 25 DM (about \$7) fine with an end to your visit for a second offense. This strict rule cuts down greatly on sickness, and, if an animal does become ill, it is much easier to trace the cause through dietary controls.

There is no hospital or animal dispensary at the Frankfurt Zoo and only a part time veterinarian. It is believed if an animal is sick it will do better in its familiar environment with keepers it knows and a routine that does not change. If an animal must be quarantined there is provided space in its own area or building with the same head keeper in charge of it.

Dr. Sharpner's first love is zoo planning and this is where we come to future plans of Frankfurt Zoo. First, a few points of his "cage" philosophy (my words). The Doctor sees a cage as a room an animal lives in, much as our own rooms. He feels that no man, or animal, wants to live in a room without furniture. Therefore, in good cage design one must consider what kind of "furniture" would best facilitate the animal enclosed. This is difficult and that is why a study of wild animal behavior is necessary.

Many cages also have what is called a "sight barrier" to give the animals housed together some relief from each other's company. This consists of a partition somewhere in the cage that obstructs the view of the animal behind it but not that of the viewer. It is especially good for subordinate animals to escape the ever present dominant animal.

Dr. Sharpner believes no permanent zoo building should ever be built. A director should not be hampered with an obsolete building. The rate of new knowledge is growing so rapidly that even fairly new building concept can become old fashioned very quickly. We have just scratched the surface of knowledge and therefore a zoo should remain flexible.

As for the future of the Frankfurt Zoo, on the existing zoo grounds a new small mammal house with nocturnal section is in the planning. However the big plan, that is now under way, is to make a second Frankfurt Zoo. The site for this 200 acre plot of ground is just 4 miles from the main zoo and will be developed as funds are available. It will be considered part of the whole zoo. This second zoo will hold mainly hoofed stock which the

previous 25 acres hampers as far as breeding colonies. As plans stand there will be large paddocks and no visible barriers or shelters. There will be a man-made river running through it from the Main River and Dr. Sherpner's dream is to have boat transportation for the viewing of the animals. He invisions it as somewhat like an English Garden (a Hagenbeck inspiration of eye deception). This zoo will give Frankfurt room to maintain breeding herds of stock they cannot now have.

The main objectives of the Frankfurt Zoo, are education, recreation, and research. Through recreation they earn the chance for education and through education hope to win the chance for research.

I want to thank Dr. Sherpner for his time, patience and all the new ideas I have obtained from our talk.

(Ed. Note: We had stated that Barbara Bailey was formally affiliated with Kansas City Zoo. This should have been Indianapolis Zoo. Please make change near continued article from Europe if possible.)

FIRST ASIATIC WHITE-TAILED SEA EAGLET HATCHED AND REARED AT THE KANSAS CITY ZOO

by Jack L. Rosson, Kansas City Zoo

On April 15, 1970, the first Asiatic White-tailed Sea Eaglet, Haliaeetus albicilla, to hatch in captivity in the United States pipped her way out of the shell at the Kansas City Zoo. The Vienna Zoo of Vienna, Austria has been the only other zoo in the world where sea eagles have been successfully hatched and reared.

The first egg was discovered on March 8, and was probably laid on March 7 or 8. At this time both parents became very aggressive and extremely defensive when anyone entered the exhibit. The female began incubating the egg almost immediately. The female did most of the incubating, the male relieved her when she was eating or preening.

The second egg was observed in the nest on March 12, and had been laid on either March 11 or 12. On March 28 one egg was discovered to be missing. No evidence of shell or embryo was found.

The remaining egg began pipping on April 14. The eaglet had completely hatched by April 15. She was approximately six inches in length, and was light downy grey. The aggressiveness of the parents increased at this time. The parents fed the eaglet by shredding rats. They were also offered herring and Zu/Preem Bird of Prey Diet. They preferred the rats, and hardly ever ate the herring or Zu/Preem.

By May 5 the eaglet began sitting on the edge of the nest. She had lost almost all of her downy grey, and grown most of her juvenile plumage by May 22. At this time, she was eating on her own.

During the month of June the eaglet spent most of her time sitting on the edge of the nest. By June 24 she was larger than either parent. She had dark brown feathers, and a black beak. The parents are light brown with white tail feathers, and yellowish white beaks.

In early July, the eaglet began her first attempts at flying. At the end of July she was an accomplished flyer.

In the middle of September the sea eaglet became hostile toward her parents, and had to be transferred to a stall in the Flamingo House. She would attack her mother and hold her by the neck. The eaglet also prevented either parent from eating. However, the eaglet offered no resistance when two members of the staff removed her from the exhibit. It was accomplished by one staff member wrapping both arms with gunny sacks, and merely picking up the eaglet in his arms. There was much squawking, but little fighting. The other staff members held off the parents.

The days spent in the Flamingo House were uneventful. The eaglet ate

well, and was easily handled. On October 10 remodeling of the Flamingo House required that the eagle be transferred to a stall in the Plains Animal Building.

The adjustment in the Plains Animal Building was not as good as it had been in the Flamingo House. The eaglet would become excited when anyone entered the stall. She would try to fly around her small stall and knocked herself against the wall. Consequently, on November 8 she was found sitting on the floor with an apparent leg injury. On November 9 the leg was X-rayed and showed a simple fracture of the left femur. A plaster cast was applied. The eaglet was then moved to a small brooder pen in the Brooder House. For several days she just remained in the same position. She would not eat on her own, and had to be force-fed small Zu/Preen Bird of Prey Diet meat balls. After several days she was transferred to a larger brooder pen outside the Brooder House. At this time she began eating on her own.

The cast was finally removed on January 8, 1971. She had healed completely, and full use was regained.

Finally, on January 22, 1971, the eagle was taken to the Des Moines Zoo at Des Moines, Iowa.

The life history of this sea eaglet involved several accomplishments which are somewhat rare. She was the first sea eaglet in the United States. She was hatched and raised by her parents in spite of less than ideal conditions. The entire process was on exhibit in full view of the public through the busy spring and summer season. She learned to fly in a cage which was hardly big enough for her to get off the ground. She had to adjust to three new surroundings before she reached her final destination. And finally, she did what few birds in captivity ever do. She suffered a broken leg, and overcame the discomfort and inconvenience of a cast and never lost her spirit.

After a little over a year, it can now safely be stated that the first Asiatic White-tailed Sea Eagle hatched and was raised by her parents at the Kansas City Zoo. Another eaglet hatched on March 24, 1971 and reports on this one will be forthcoming.

(Products mentioned in article: Zu/Preen Bird of Prey Diet, manufactured by Hill Packing Co., Topeka, Kansas)

TURTLE BACK ZOO NEWS

BY Lillian Dieterle

Births: 1.5 Cameroon Pygmy Goat, 0.1 Guanaco, 1.0 Mouflon, 1.0 Sika Deer, 0.1 Llama
Recent Acquisitions: 1.0 Pilot Black Snake, 1.0 Whistling Swan, 0.1 Black-faced Spider Monkey, 6 Ring-necked Doves, East African Crowned Crane, 6 Muscovy Ducks, 2.2 Chinchillas, 4 Mallards, Turkey Vulture, 2 Wood Ducks, 0.1 Woolly Monkey, 1 Canada Goose, 0.1 Woolly Opossum, 1 South African Bull Frog, 2.2 South American Quail, 1 Saw-whet Owl, 6.0 Mustached Parakeets, 0.1 Canvasback Duck
Died: 0.1 Bleeding Heart Dove (in Bronx since 1958-TBZ until 1971), 0.1 Ords Kangaroo Rat (red'd as adult 3/35/69-TBZ until 5/16/71) Inventory as of April 30, 1971: Mammals 224, Birds 250, Reptiles 199, Amphibians 1, total 674.
New Displays: we now have a new "Monkey Walk" for Georgi Girl our Spider Monkey. It consists of two little bamboo huts on two 8ft. poles with a 15 ft. long 2 inch thick red nylon cord stretched between them. She is brought out daily, weather permitting and seems to enjoy her new "exhibit" very much. A large hoop is attached to her leash and the red cord is threaded through it which gives her plenty of leeway and still keeps her up high and away from the public.

Another coming exhibit which will be finished soon is our new "Cave." It was once known as the Ant Hill and housed four small exhibits which proved to be very unsatisfactory. This will be one exhibit 6 x 6 x 6 in size and house a pair of small ammmals. The viewing surface will be a 4 x 6 area and special lighting is planned to accomodate nocturnal animals.

Promotions at Turtle Back: Congratulations to Dean Lyzak, former curator who was promoted to Assistant Director and a warm welcome back to Rich Freitag as our new General Curator and head of the Educational Department. Congratulations also to Greg Toffie, former Senior Animal Keeper and leader of our bird walks to assistant Foreman

Unexpected Visitor: We recently got an unexpected visitor in the form of a beautiful Whistling Swan. In a very heavy rainstorm, the bird evidently mistook the nearby slick highway for a water way and accidentally landed on a passing car. Since it happened right outside the zoo, it was immediately brought in and given shelter. The swan was obviously in a state of shock and bruised. Since that time, we are happy to report, it appears to be making a complete recovery. As soon as we feel confident of this, he will be shipped to the Philadelphia Zoo where a mate awaits him.

Added Facility: We recently acquired 20 acres of woodland stocked with 38 Fallow Deer, Canada Geese, Mallards, Rheas and wild Turkey make their home there. In addition, it boasts of a pond which will shortly be stocked with all varieties of native turtles. Our fondest hope is to establish a breeding colony of mühlenberg Turtles. At one end of this property, there is a fenced area where the public can come and observe and feed the deer. However, they cannot enter the area. We will endeavor to keep it a wildlife sanctuary by feeding and entering only when it is necessary.

ASSINIBOINE ZOO NEWS

by Clive G. Roots, Zoo Director

Births: The most welcome births during May were a male Bactrian Camel and two female Goitered Gazelle. The Camel birth is important as it is the first time this species has reproduced at the Zoo. The Gazelle youngsters are particularly welcome as it is our desire to build up a herd of these rare animals and it is virtually impossible to obtain additional females elsewhere.

Also born and thriving are a pair of Reindeer calves, female Muntjacs, Wisent and American Bison calves and male Pere David's Deer and Elk calves.

Our Lynx have already commenced breeding too.

A litter of Cougars had to be removed from their mother a few hours after birth but unfortunately she had already injured all of them and three died soon afterwards. The remaining youngster still survives. Two Mara were also born, one of which died shortly after birth.

In the bird section a large number of Unglefowl and Silkies have been incubated artificially and amongst the Pheasants, Swinhoe's, Mikado, Blue Pared, Edward's and Monal chicks have been hatched.

Acquisitions: Due to the lack of success in hatching our Emu eggs this year, it was decided to import six birds from Florida in the hope that from these and our existing stock we may establish an unrelated group and enjoy better success in future years.

New arrivals in the Monkey House are a group of 1.2 Celebes Black Apes from Indonesia. These are Apes in name only due to their resemblance of the Great Apes in that they are tailless.

From Holland we have imported a group of six European Cranes in order

to exhibit a flock of these birds in the European Bison Paddock.

Births in June: The first Pronghorn birth for several years was recorded during June, but it was necessary to remove the baby for hand rearing as it was discarded soon after birth.

Both Guanacos produced female young and a female youngster was also born in the Muntjac herd.

Births of male Elk and Llamas, and a pair of Black Fallow Deer were recorded.

Two litters of Caucasian Porcupines were born, which confirms that we do indeed have one male and three females in this group, all females having given births this year.

The eagerly awaited birth of our second Hartmann's Mountain Zebra occurred on June 16, but unfortunately the female foal was born with a deformed pelvis and did not survive.

Two Mule Deer fawns died shortly after birth and the first Siberian Roe Deer youngster this year also died within two days of birth from unknown causes.

On the bird section we have been particularly successful in hatching Pheasants of following species---Brown-eared, Humes, Mikado, Reeves, Kalij, Blue Eared and Himalayan Monals. A Mandarin Duck, Mourning Dove, and Collared Dove were also hatched.

As for acquisitions, interesting additions during May were a pair of Fulvous Tree Ducks, a Sulphur-breasted Toucan and from the Wildlife Branch two Black Bear cubs, three Moose calves, a White-tailed Deer fawn and four Wolf pups.

Stock has already started arriving for the Tropical House, as we must buy these animals when they are available. The first of these--three giant Aldabra tortoises - arrived from the Indian Ocean Islands of that name via an American animal importing firm, and will be housed in the Nursery until the new building is completed.

In June we acquired a pair of Paradise Shelduck, 1 Sulphur-breasted Toucan and 3 Cuvier Toucans and several Gerbils, Flying Squirrels, ~~Carter snakes~~ for the nocturnal tunnel in the Children's Zoo.

Departures: Pair of Moose, Muntjac, White-tailed Deer and Wallaroo were collected by the Ferriss Wild Animal Farm. The male Alpaca born here last fall was shipped to California and a pair of Canadian Porcupines to England.

Four Black Bear cubs and four Coyote pups were shipped to the United States.

Losses: the Remaining Chinese Leopard cubs from the litter born in April, which had to be removed as the mother proved incapable of feeding them, died as a result of pneumonia. This animal was never a healthy specimen and would not suckle voluntarily. The possibility of food entering the lungs when young animals are force-fed is ever present, which is exactly what happened in this case.

Other losses were a Bar Headed Goose from undetermined causes, and Reindeer calf as a result of bacterial infection, and a male Roe Deer which was killed by our other male.

In addition to the loss of newly born animals already mentioned, the only deaths during June were one Blue Scaled Quail and three Geese--a Red Breasted Barnacle and Brent Goose which were taken overnight by a predator. The supposed culprit, a skunk which had set up home in one of our planting strips, was captured before she could do any more damage.

Attendance: Despite a drop in attendance (273,270 visitors entering the Zoo during May, compared with 285,986 last year, attributable to the bad weather over the Victoria Day holiday period) we are still ahead of last year with a total to date of 598,606 compared with 568,376 to the end of May 1970. The highest daily attendance during May was achieved on Sunday, May 2 when

48, 263 people visited the Zoo.

Despite an all time record attendance our one day of 67,780 on Sunday the 13th, the attendance in June was only 309,197 compared with 343,117 last year, due mainly to three wet Sundays. The annual attendance to date now stands at 907,785 compared with 911,493 to the end of June last year.

Improvements: The Northwestern corner paddock of the huffed stock range, a long standing area of mud and many deer, has transformed during the month of June. The landscaping work in this paddock involved the creation of a waterfowl pool, the planting of several good sized shade trees, the creation of gravel pathways around the steep slopes, the creation of a shrub area to mask the animal shelter from public view and the turfing of the whole area. As soon as the grass is established, this paddock will house a collection of Australian animals, namely, Wallabies, Black Swans, Maned Geese, Shelduck, etc.. The trio of Mulo Deer which were retained from the existing herd are now housed in the Moose paddock.

INDIANAPOLIS ZOO CHAPTER NEWS

by Toni Branham, Chapter Secretary

On June 6, 1971, AAZK, Chapter #24, Indianapolis Zoo held its first annual keepers party. Following a tour of the zoo, chapter #24 members and their guests from Brookfield, Lincoln Park, and Columbus, Ohio zoos adjourned to the Education Building for Dinner and a movie.

The evening abounded with lively discussions and exchanges of information.

After the zoo party, an informal gathering was hosted by Mrs. Jeanne Warrum at her home.

Chapter #24 wished to announce that this will be an annual event. We also wish to especially thank all those attending: They were, from Brookfield, Dewey and Wanda Garvey, Patrick Stout, Dan Baffa and Robert MacDonald. Visitors from Columbus Ohio were, Jim Yates, Pat Dillon, and James Lowery. Our guests from Lincoln Park were Pat Sass and Larry and Pat Sammarco.

LAST YEAR AT THE COLUMBUS ZOO

This report covers the newsworthy events that occurred at Columbus during the past year.

Births: 1.1 White-bearded Gnu, 0.2 Llamas, 3 1 Aoudads (quadruplets), 0.1 Wapiti, 1.1 Giraffe, 1.1 Thomson Gazelle, 1.0 Sika Deer, 1.0 Red Kangaroo, 0.1 Debrazza Monkey, 1.0 Dama Wallaby, 2.2 Bengal Tigers, 2.2 Black-backed Jackals, 1.0 Sloth Bear, 2.1 Jaguar.

Acquisitions: 0.1 Cheetah, 0 1 Grant's Zebra, 1.0 Giant Anteater, 1.0 Mustacho Monkey, 0 4 White-handed Gibbons, 1 1 Canadian Otters, 0 1 Chimpanzees 2.2 Hamadryas Babbons, 0.1 Timber Wolf, 0.1 South American Tapir, 0.1 Spotted Leopard, 2 Scarlet Macaws, 1 Military Macaw, 1 Blue and Gold Macaw, 0 1 African Elephant, 0.1 Black Rhino, 1 Timor Python Python timorensis, 2 Pacific Island Boa Canoia australis, 1 Madagascan Ground Boa Acrantophis madagascariensis dumerili, 1 Yellow Anaconda dun ctes notaeus, 1 Red Spitting Cobra aja nigricollis mossambica, 1 Klauber "Box Turtle Terrapene Klauberi, 1 Coahuila Box Turtle Terrapene coahuila, 1 Baird's Rat Snake Elaphe bairdi, 1 Berg Adder Bitis atropis, 1 Hind's Viper Atheris hindi, 1 Macklot's Python Liasis mackloti

On may, 1970, our new Children's Zoo opened to the public at a cost of \$528,000.00 this new attraction includes a barn with two contact areas where the children can feed and pet goats, sheep, ponies, llamas, dear, turkeys and pigs. A 32 foot high frame gibbon cage with a length of 37 feet and a width of 36 feet; moated skunk and raccoon displays; a natural habitat exhibit

of prairie dogs and woodchucks; a mouse display and a round open-air macaw exhibit. Through the middle of the Children's Zoo runs an attractive lagoon on which we will place various waterfowl. A large party house is available to the public and this building will also be available for education programs. The third major building in the Children's Zoo is a modern nursery where the public can view the young animals from the zoo. In charge of the new Children's Zoo is Walter Halle, who has been promoted to Headkeeper from the ranks of the keepers.

Our latest natural habitat display in the bird department is now in full operation. Along with exotic species of birds, it features a wide variety of live plants and a pond complete with fish and 3 species of turtles. Most notable among the avian denizens is the Black and Red Broadbill which is uncommon in collections.

Turning to our aquarium we find that for only the second time in captivity the spawning of the Australian Lungfish, Neoceratodus forsteri, was observed. Throughout one day the female released approximately 500-600 eggs. However, at no time was there any sign of milt and, predictably, the eggs did not hatch.

In our reptile department we have had some notable breeding success. As of May 1970, the following have been born or hatched:

1 Cantil, Arkisrodon bilineatus (offspring of brother and sister who were born six years ago)

17 Mexican West Coast Rattlers, Crotalus b. Basiliscus

3 Black Rat Snakes (offspring of a brother and sister raised here for 14 years)

1 Intergrade Spitting Cobra (from ajan. nigricollis x n. mossambica)

6 Crotalus adamantus x C. horridus atricandatus (this is the first captive breeding of these two rattlesnakes)

2 Litters (9 and 14) of Saw-scaled Vipers, Echis carinatus (this marks the 5th and 5th captive breeding of this species in two years. Three females shared in this accomplishment.)

10 Sistrurus n. hiliarius x S. m. barbouri (captive bred)

The outstanding rattlesnake collection now contains 41 species not counting intergrades or hybrids.

THE FIRST MID-WESTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE SUCCESSFUL

by Chris LaRue, Topeka Zoo

The Topeka Chapter of the AAZK hosted the first Mid-Western AAZK Regional Conference July 8 and 9 at the Topeka Zoo. Special guest speaker of the conference was Richard G. Sweeney, Executive Secretary of the AAZK.

Keepers attending the conference were treated to "Lunch on the Lawn" sponsored by the Topeka Friend of the Zoo. (FOTZ). FOTZ Board members served fried chicken to approximately 75 participants in attendance from 15 zoos of seven states.

Topeka Park Superintendant Dennis Showalter received an award and a life membership in AAZK for his work and support of the Topeka Zoo. Also receiving an award was John Wortman, General Curator and formally on the Board of AAZK, for his work in coordinating the First National AAZK Conference held in Topeka in May 1970.

PLAN TO ATTEND THE SECOND NATIONAL AAZK CONFERENCE

HONOLULU, HAWAII MARCH 27-30, 1972, QUEEN KAPIOLANI HOTEL

FOR FURTHER DETAILS WRITE TO AAZK HEADQUARTERS!!!!!!!!!!

PHILADELPHIA ZOO NEWS

by B. H. Rockley

Roger Conant, Director of the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, has been awarded a degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

Conant, a national authority on reptiles and amphibians was honored in large part because of his scientific research, which has resulted in publication of more than 100 technical papers on reptiles and amphibians, and three books.

Mr. Kevin Bowler, Assistant Curator of Reptiles, and his wife Ellen, recently returned from a short vacation in North Carolina, bringing with them many new reptiles for our collection.

As it stands now our new Reptile House will not be open to the public until next March.

For the TENTH proud time, our hippo pair Jimmy and Submarie are the parents of a new calf. The baby, a healthy male, was named Amonasro by Curator of Mammals, Fred Ulmer. Also born at the Zoo on May 26, a Grant's Zebra, a female, was named Funda. This was the eighth offspring.

Other animals born (B), donated (D), purchased (P) or exchanged (E) are:

2 Chileo Widgeons P, 9 Aoudads B, 2 Baer's Pochards E, 2 Barnacle Geese E, 1 Wallaroo B, 1 Red-billed Pintail Duck E, 1 Silver Teal E, 1 Lion P, 1 Coatimundi D, 1 American Alligator D, 2 Rufous Motmots E, 3 Chinese Green Tree Vipers D, 1 Red-fronted Lemur B, 1 Andean Cock-of-the-rock P, 1 European Racer D, 3 Eastern Hognose Snake B, 1 Mongoose Lemur B, 1 Caiman d, 1 Malayan Pit Viper D, 1 Japanese Mamushi Viper D, 1 Tiger Rat Snake D

Charles Sturts, an apprentice keeper, was seriously injured by Petel, our African Elephant, while cleaning her cage on Friday, May 21. He is recuperating from major surgery at Presbyterian Hospital, Phila, Pa. We all hope he returns to work as soon as possible, fully recovered.

BROOKFIELD CHAPTER NEWS

by Dewey Garvey

In February the Brookfield Chapter celebrated its third year as a chapter of the AAZK. Mike Flieg, the Curator of Birds, spoke on the birds of the St. Lawrence Island.

At a recent Illinois Pollution Board hearing, Dennis Grimm represented Brookfield Chapter. The hearing was held to get the public opinion of the North Shore Sanitary District dumping raw sewage into the Des Plaines River, which runs close to Brookfield Zoo. Being this river runs so close to the Zoo we felt our chapters' voice should be heard. The dumping of sewage would not only kill the river, but would also destroy the wildlife around the river. There was an overwhelming turn out at this hearing, and Dennis was in good company. Many civic and social groups along with a Senator and Mayors of several towns along the river, attended this hearing. Dennis presented a petition with 109 signers and a statement which is as follows.

We, the members and supporters of the American Association of Zoo Keepers, Brookfield Chapter, petition to the Illinois Pollution Control Board to save the Des Plaines River.

General Statement

+ We, the supporters of the AAZK, disapprove of the decision by the North Shore Sanitary District to begin dumping sewage into the

Des Plaines River, because of the many problems and undesirable conditions that will develop due to the reintroduction of sewerage into this historic river. The most important immediate effect on the local communities along the Des Plaines will positively be the resultant health hazard arising from potentially dangerous disease spreading organisms. Nor disregarding the resulting contamination of river water and the future loss of available drinking water.

Because of the influx of disease and vermin species, coupled with the contamination of the available water, wildlife in and along the river will greatly decrease due to fish kills and the destruction of natural wildlife which would arise.

We, being an organization dedicated to the well being of animals, feel that the preservation of wildlife in its natural surroundings is of a primary importance.

As a result of the deteriorated condition of the river and surrounding areas, the recreational values involved with the river would decline. Such recreational and pleasurable facilities as swimming, fishing, picnicking, boating and water skiing, not to mention the natural aesthetic values would be lost. This loss would be especially tragic to the children who now use them. It would be terrible to ours and future generations if such a scenic and natural area so close to Chicago and enjoyed by so many people would be lost forever.

We, the members of the American Association of Zoo Keepers and signers of this enclosed petition, fervently believe that the Des Plaines River should not only be saved, but restored in the future to its original natural state. The elimination of the dumping of sewerage into the Des Plaines by the North Shore Sanitary District would be the first step in the stoppage of the exploitation of the river, hopefully leading to its restoration through responsible public organizations and private groups and citizens.

THE FIRST R. MARLIN PERKINS CERTIFICATE OF EXCELLENCE
By Rick Steenberg, Award Chairman, AAZK

On June 25, 1971, the American Association of Zoo Keepers proudly presented its first annual R. Marlin Perkins Certificate of Excellence. Recipient of this award was John A. Siegel, Senior Animal Keeper from the Detroit Zoo. John has been with the Detroit Zoo over twenty years and has contributed more than his share of dedication, enthusiasm and ability over the years, not only in animal care, but in display design and one of the more generally neglected areas, graphics. Our congratulations to John on this occasion. We hope he is as honored at receiving this award as we are at giving it to him.

A LETTER TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

(Ed. Note: Following is a letter to the Executive Secretary from the recipient of the above mentioned award. the Detroit Zoo paid his expenses to the New York Conference.)

Dear Mr. Sweeney:

Your best wishes have added more warmth and happiness to an already full cup. I can truly say, "My cup runneth over!" The glorious news announcing that I will be the first recipient of the R. Marlin Perkins Award of Excellence (the pinnacle of my zoological career) is such a great honor that it makes me feel humble by comparison. I promise to do all in my power to maintain the high standard of inspired work that brought

me the greatest accolade of my life.

And now, an Honorary Life Membership in AAZK too! Thank you from the bottom of my heart. I shall carry the card and wear the emblem with the greatest of pride always.

I am also thrilled to say that I will be there for the presentation in New York and am eagerly looking forward to meeting everyone.

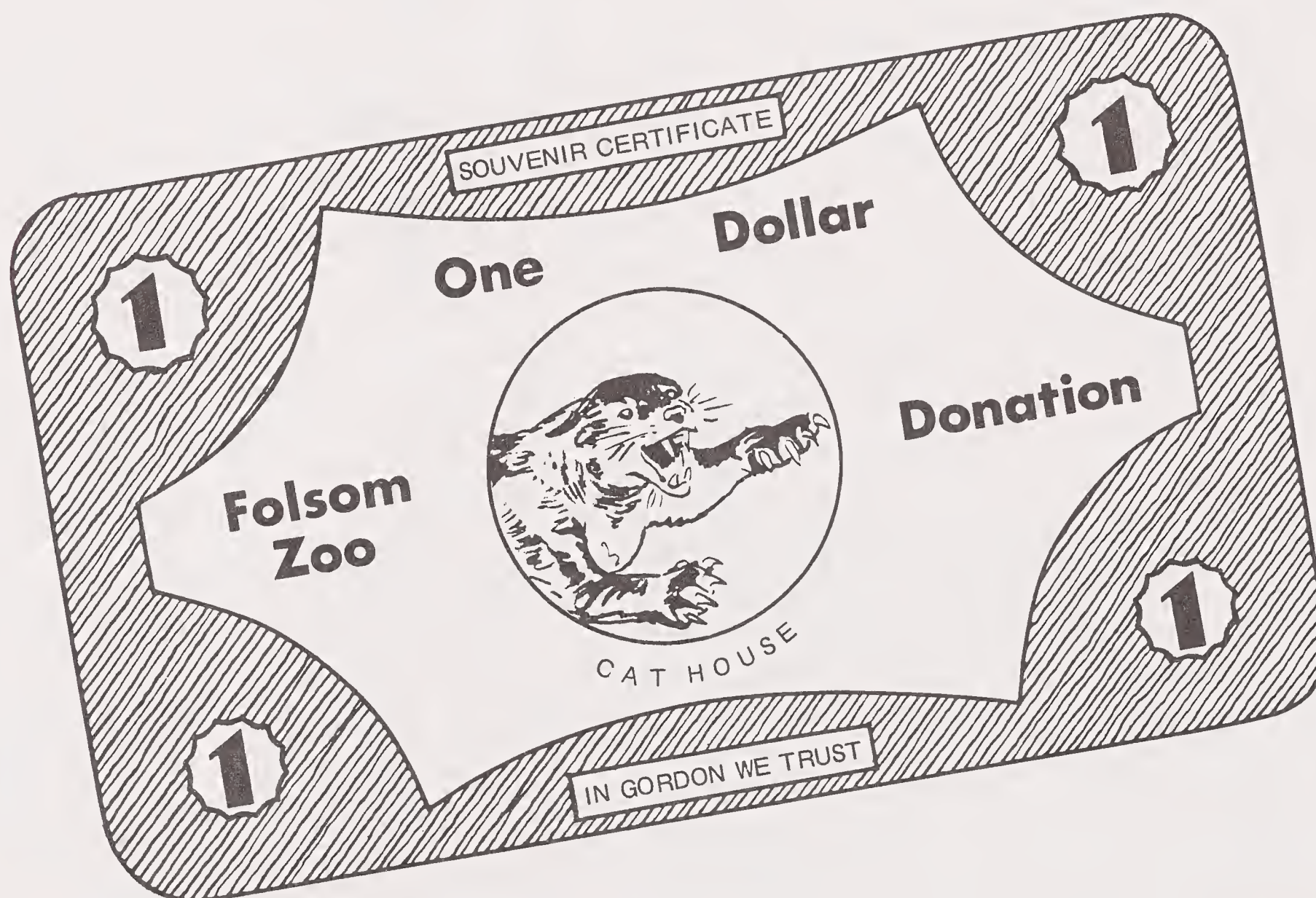
Sincerely yours,
John A. Siegel, Detroit Zoo

FOLSOM ZOO NEWS

by Gordon and Elsie Brong, Folsom Zoo

Out in here in Folsom, California, we had a very good year, so far. First of all we were granted a charter to the AAZK. Even though we at the present time only have two members, we are going to have some more. We have a lot of people that are really interested in the Zoo, and we are trying to talk them into becoming associate members. We feel that this will help us as well as the AAZK. We are very emphatic about telling people about our Association and what we are striving to do. We are also very amphiatic in telling them about what the Association has done for us.

Last year at Topeka, as you may remember, the AAZK took our Zoo under its wing in order to help us secure animals, and to try to better ourselves. Well, the program has done wonders for us. At the Topeka conference we met Miss Judy White of the St. Louis Zoo. And she made it possible for us to get a Beautiful Siberian Tiger, male, as a gift. He now is one of the most popular animals of our display. He is "Buzzy" the cross-eyed tiger,



and he is known all over the area. People come from many miles around to see him. This last week there has been a man out here for three days getting information and pictures of him, and of some of the other animals for an article in the Life magazine. What drew his attention to us was a picture of the tiger that he had seen in the paper. The Seattle Chapter gave us a real nice Harbor Seal last October when we were at the Western Regional Conference. Also through Dick Sweeney, and the National Headquarters we received from the Catskill Game Farm a beautiful black and white Llama who we named "AZAK" after the AAZK.

As for the births that we have had this year, 2 Black Bears, both males, 1 only lived 7 days. The other is doing real well. 4 Timber Wolf pups, 1 male 3 females. All doing real well.

Having a litter of wolf pups is quite an experience. I know that this has happened before, but not here. I took the first pup out of the den at 4 weeks, and the other three one week later. Some fun! One week after I had taken the pups, I was able to go into the cage with the parents again.

We have started work on our new "Cathouse". We hope that it can be occupied in about two months from now. This is for an African Lion and the Siberian Tiger. All of the funds to purchase the material has been from donations by friends of the zoo. There was one group of people that got together and decided to give a pancake breakfast, all proceeds to go to the "Cathouse". They have called themselves "THE CATHOUSE GANG". One of the certificates that they sold to raise \$450 is on page 15.

Hope to see all of our members in Hawaii next March!!

HAND RAISING A PUMA

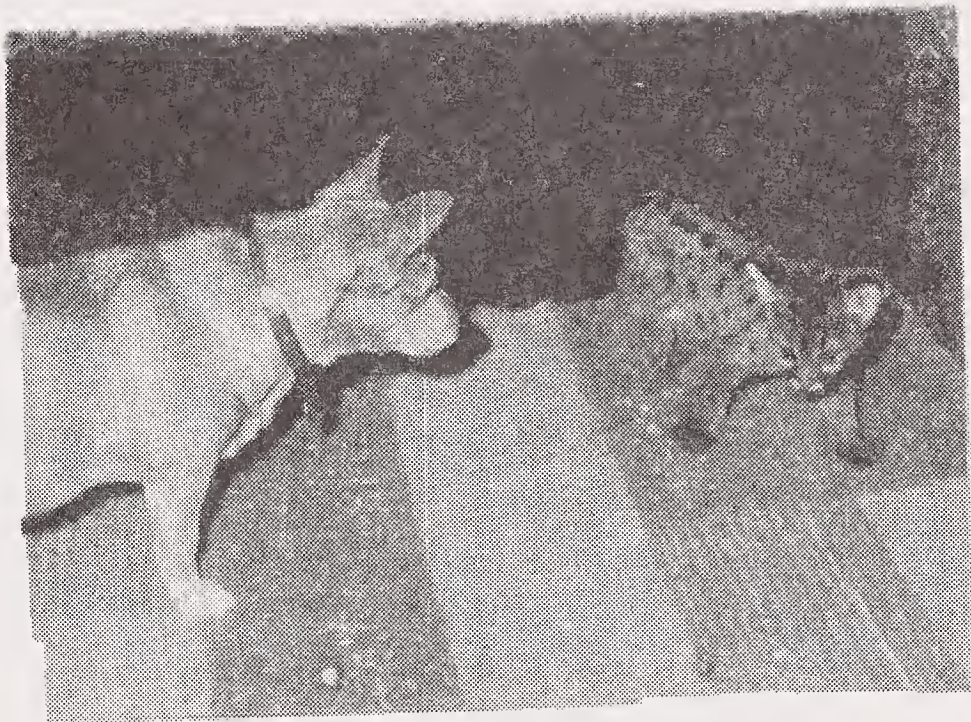
by Linda Otero, Rio Grande Zoo, Albuquerque, New Mexico

May 31, 1971 was a busy day at the Rio Grande Zoological Park for keepers and Dr. Bruce G. Stringer, our Director and Veterinarian. Susie, one of our female pumas gave birth to two beautiful cubs. We watches her very closely because one of our other pumas, Sheba, gave birth to two more cubs after having her first cub eight hours before. Susie had to be different. July 2nd, forty hours later, she gave birth to her third cub. The baby, a female, was having a great deal of trouble with her forelegs. Her legs were out so far that she looked like a cross. We left her mother in hopes that nursing from her would strengthen her legs.

June 17th, Dr. Stringer asked me if I would mind taking her home and caring for her there. I readily agreed. I named her Esperanza, which is Spanish for hope. It was a hard task to get her use to a bottle, but by 10 PM that evening she was taking a bottle as if she had never nursed from her mother. This was a great step for her, for she had taken very little milk during the day. We started her on Esbilac and this has proven to be a satisfactory diet.

The first week she didn't gain very much weight, and I was worried. We held her forelegs down for about ten minutes at a time to try to get her feet used to being down. The time increased as she became used to it. She spent most of her time on a rug so she was able to use her claws for additional support. Our two dogs also helped. The youngest would gently push her so she could use her front legs and gain strength. The older dog would help keep her clean and protect her. By the end of the first week she was gaining some strength in her legs.

The second week she started gaining a great deal more weight. She was also gaining complete use of her legs. She slips on slippery floors, but not very often. She also climbs, and this can be a problem. She gets very mad when we correct her for climbing on the furniture, but she is



Cutuems, our oldest dog watches Esperanza very closely. IT is a close relationship between them.

Dr. Bruce G. Stringer is checking her to make sure she is in fine condition. The look on Esperanza's face is a look of kindness towards Dr. Stringer.



learning. She does have a great temper. TOO GREAT AT TIMES!

The improvement she is making is fantastic. She is eating Zu/Preem Feline Diet and Esbilac and is now off the bottle. She had been off the bottle as of July 15, and she is gaining a great deal more weight.

I will return her to the Zoo very shortly, for I will be entering New Mexico State University to begin my pre-veterinary studies.

Since Esperanza is rapidly approaching normality, it is expected that she will be kept by this Zoo and will be used for public relations purposes, until the time it is determined she is completely normal.

ESPERANZA	
Date:	Weight:
6-17-71	2 lbs. 7 ounces
6-24-71	2 lbs. 10 ounces
7- 1-71	2 lbs. 15 ounces
7- 8-71	3 lbs. 4 ounces
7-15-71	3 lbs. 12 ounces
7-22-71	4 lbs. 11 ounces
7-29-71	6 lbs. 1 ounces

"SUPER SLINX" OR "IT'S A WHAT?"
by Martha Watson, Houston Zoo

Genetta genetta neumanni is a very long name for a very small animal. Commonly called a genet, it is usually described as a small, nocturnal, carnivorous mammal of the Family Viverridae, closely related to the civet and the mongoose. Perhaps a more revealing description would be: 24 ounces of spotted curiosity.

Malindi came to the Nursery from the Small Mammal House in August of 1970 as an infant of two weeks, through an unfortunate accident involving the loss of most of her tail. After the zoo veterinarian had repaired the damage as far as possible, she was turned over to me to be bottle-raised, since in all probability her mother would have rejected her after so much human handling. It took considerable effort, some of it fairly physical, to persuade her to accept Esbilac and a Pet-nip Nurser as a maternal surrogate, but the addition of strained banana turned the trick. At six weeks, she converted almost instantaneously to strained chicken and beef, and from these to Zu/Preem Feline Diet (canned).

In October, she was a birthday present from me to me. This altered Malindi's routine only in that she now slept away the days at home instead of in the Nursery. Her nominal quarters consist of a cage of 1" hardware cloth on a frame of 1 x 2" measuring 5' x 3' x 4', floored with sheet vinyl over $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood, and containing a large limb for climbing, an old towel for sleeping in, and a litter pan; actually, they consist of a 9' x 12' bedroom complete with furniture and drapes for climbing and a window for observation (the cage is used only for sanitary purposes). She is confined only during the working day, however; When I am at home, she has the entire house at her disposal.

Malindi's physical appearance is that of a spotted weasle with strong feline overtones. She is about 12" in length (head and body), with a 3" stub of what should have been another 12-14" of tail. Her face is "foxy" with large, rounded, highly mobile ears and prominent eyes with a vertical pupil. Her coat is extremely dense and soft, buff-colored with oblong black blotches arranged in rows on the back and sides, decreasing to small scattered spots on the lower sides and legs. The tail is ringed with black. Proportionately heavy hindquarters and retractile claws bespeak her leaping and climbing ability, which is remarkable.

Behaviorally, Malindi displays the genet's kinship to the cat family. She shows the cat's devotion to personal hygiene, the cat's grace and agility, and, above all, the cat's curiosity, but without the cat's supercilious attitude; Malindi is unashamedly fascinated with everything and everyone. Her vocalizations include a querulous mewing (when she wants out of her "cage") and an explosive, sneeze-like "uff-uff". uttered when ranging the house like a pointer after quail. Her whole demeanor is that of the white rabbit: "Oh, my ears and whiskers! I'm late, I'm late, I'm Late!" Having conducted her daily tour of inspection, however, she is content to supervise the preparation of dinner (hers, mine, and the dog's) from her accustomed perch on my shoulder.

As a pet, Malindi has proven eminently satisfactory. She combines all the traditional assets of the cat with a distinctly affectionate nature (shown, again, like a cat rubbing and purring). She is nervous and inclined to be suspicious of strangers, but her curiosity soon overcomes her hesitancy. Biting and clawing have been negligible, being confined to panic situations or curiosity; her behavior in this respect has been exemplary. Diet presents no problem, since she eats dog food quite cheerfully, with the occasional addition of fruit.

The outstanding drawback to keeping a genet as a house pet is their truly appalling ability to vanish, almost literally into thin air. They must be kept under observation constantly and the use of doors with outside access should be minimized and carefully watched. Genets can also become "lost" indoors very easily, since they delight in exploring dark cabinets and closets; Malindi once eluded me for several hours by crawling into the box-springs of my bed through a small rent in the ticking.

In short, a genet in the house is a constant source of joy and despair, amusement and exasperation, but never, never tedium.

NORTH AMERICA'S FASTEST MAMMAL

by Erwin K. Smolinski, Assiniboine Park Zoo

Pronghorns so called because of their branched horns, are the fastest land mammals in North America, the only part of the world where they are found. The horns of the Pronghorn partly resemble those of ruminants, which keep their hollow horns throughout life, and partly those of deer, which shed their antlers annually. The Pronghorn's horn has a solid core of bone, which is never shed, and over this grow hairs which become solidly massed to form a sheath. This outer covering is shed yearly after the breeding season; the new one grows in about four months. The Pronghorns can reach the speed of 40 m.p.h. over short distances and keep up 30 m.p.h. for several miles. They are well adapted to running—its main defence against wolves, coyotes and other predators of the open plains. It has a heart twice the size of that of a sheep with the same body weight, a wide wind-pipe and large lungs. Its hearing and sense of smell are acute, and its unusually large eyes give excellent vision.

Pronghorns have a signalling system to warn one another of approaching danger. When grazing, the animals frequently raise their heads to look around, and as soon as one spots a predator the hairs on its rump stand erect, revealing two brilliant white discs of hair underneath. This signal sets the whole herd galloping off in an instant.

Small herds of Pronghorn range over dry prairies in summer, eating grass, sage-brush and other plants. In late summer the bucks fight for possession of does, which they drive into harems of 7-15, for the three week mating season. Later, the Pronghorns form larger herds of a hundred or more, and move south for the winter. In April or May, females leave the herd to give birth in an area with good ground cover.

An estimated 40 million Pronghorns roamed the prairies in the 18th century; now there are about 350,000.

NOTICE!!

AAZK BULLETIN is now being edited, typed and compiled at Topeka, Kansas and effective immediately ALL mail for the BULLETIN should be directed to KEN KAWATA, EDITOR, Topeka Zoo, 635 Gage Blvd., Topeka, Kansas 66606. PLEASE DO NOT SEND NEWS ITEMS TO NATIONAL HQ.

COMPLAINTS, ANONYMOUS

Got any suggestions on how to improve the BULLETIN? Ideas on formats, articles, etc. All suggestions and ideas will be more than welcome Please write to the Editor.

Recent Visitors to AAZK Hq.

Mr & Mrs Ellis T. Monks, Kenya, Africa. Mr Monks is honorary Game Ranger at Kenya. He and his wife brought a shipment of animals to Clifton, New Jersey in mid August.

Joseph Bishop, Senior Keeper, Pittsburgh Zoological Park, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr Bishop was touring zoos throughout the country. Joe is also Vice President of the Pittsburgh Chapter AAZK.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO ATTEND AAZPA CONFERENCE.

Dick Sweeney, Executive Secretary AAZK will present a talk at the September conference of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums being held in Salt Lake City, Utah. Dick's paper will deal with some of the concerns keepers have in regards to the future stature of the zoo keeper profession.

COMPLETE DETAILS OF HONOLULU CONFERENCE ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST !!!!!!!!!!!

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO PRESENT A TALK AT THE HONOLULU MEETING PLEASE WRITE FOR INFORMATION AND FORM.

PLEASE NOTE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

AAZK would like to establish a membership directory which would include name, address, zoo, aquarium or place of business, specialty (such as reptile, mammal etc.) Time in zoo, and any other information that will help us in listing keeper members according to their experiences.

This directory is being compiled by members of the Louisville Chapter AAZK.

Please send all info to : ALLAN D. VANDERFORD
LOUISVILLE CHAPTER AAZK
Louisville Zoological Garden
1100 Trevilian Way
Louisville, Ky., 40213

YOUR COOPERATION WILL BE APPRECIATED.

SPECIAL NOTICE

A limited supply of AAZK brief cases are available through AAZK Hq. They are simulated brown leather, and imprinted with the name of the organization and the AAZK emblem. Price \$3.00 plus 50¢ handling charge. ORDER NOW, WHILE THE SUPPLY LASTS!!!!!!!!!!!!!! AAZK HQ.

TRY TO ATTEND THE 72 NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN HONOLULU, WE'RE GOING TO HAVE A HULA VA GOOD TIME!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



NOW THAT I'VE GOT YOUR ATTENTION -

DON'T FORGET THE DATES OF THE NATIONAL AAZK CONFERENCE IN 1972!!!!!!!!!!

MONDAY THRU THURSDAY

MARCH 27 - 30, 1972

AAZK WILL BE SETTING UP A GROUP FLIGHT FROM SAN DIEGO TO HONOLULU

WRITE TO NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL THE DETAILS AND BROCHURES

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